bridge lately constructed by the troops of the United land. Near it are the remains of another bridge that was

Arriving at Clarksville we were ushered into the resence of another Texas hotel proprietor—this time a ale and heart—son of the British Isle. He took our "little all," well buckled up in two strong straps, and set it carefully aside, and in less than five minutes the reafter two women, one man, and seven children (two girls and three boys), were all at work getting us something to eat. While the meal was being presared we strolled out to look at the village. It did not ake long to do this. The houses were few, low and oughly built, and the inmates about as "polished" as their buildings. Bronzed features and broad brimm d its predominated among the inhabitants. At the dock steamer Cora, discharging cotton that had been rought down from Brownsville. A small detachmen of colored troops constituted the garrisoning forces. On the opposite side of the Rio was Bagdad, in all the power newly acquired wealth, its oddly constructed wooden buildings, filth and general degradation-morally

meal which the bast set before his guest was a good one, but in serving it up he remarked that every-thing on the table—even to the table and the table cloth had been purchased with specie on the Mexican side of

His appetite appeased, your correspondent deemed that advisable to leave his native land. Not in tears nor in sadness did he do so, but with an alacrity that would have will compared with the movements of those who went to Canada when they were willing to sacrifice all their wives and their own relations rather than go themselves to sustain the constitution and the laws made

Before leaving America we had to establish a specie base, by changing a small amount of greenbacks for a considerably less amount of silver. The change was effected only as a matter of accommodation. No one of the residents wanted greenbacks, and perhaps they all would have declined taking them had it not been for a few gentle persuasions in the shape of Yankee bayonets

one by.

There being no passes then required, we found no difficulty in crossing the Rio Grande from the American to the Mexican side. Small boats constantly ply between the two points. Each passenger has to pay to the ferry man one bit-121/2 cents specie.

NAXIMILIAN'S GREASY HEROTS.

On outering Bagdad the first peculiarity that struck us as specially remarkable, was the slovenly, dirty, greasy appearance of the imperial soldiery. These would no more compare, either in physique, cleanliness, and morale with our colored troops on the opposite side, than would a Texan pony with an Arabian thoroughbred. Such was really the difference between the two. The ards in Bagdad who were on duty were performing the me in the most listless, unsoldierly-like manner. form that was a disgrace to any nation aspiring to mili-tary honors. Not even the persons of the soldiers were clean. There was nothing about them but what was They seemed to be devoid of spirit, seemed dolent, and were positively little better than a pack of greasy ragamuffins. It was not their dress alone that sted every indication of inattention, but their arms cre also in poor order and their manner of handling them in contrast with their other actions. In writing a above, the reader must bear in mind that we confine our remarks exclusively to what we then saw at Bardad. No doubt in other portions of Mexico the troops of the importal party were well wortby of the name of soldiers. Imperial troops that we subs quently saw at Matamoros were far different from those we met with at Bagdad.

is a dirty, filthy place. The streets are covered with all me and mud puddles. It is indeed no wonder that the place is a sickly one. It is only a wonder that any one can live ther; at all.

can live there at all.

The storekeepers were offering their stocks of goods at
astonishing low rates. Cotton undershirts could be
bought for one dollar and a half in specie, per dozen.
Summer goods were so low that it was considered almost
as cheap to purchase new articles as to have the old ones

of those living in Begdad were anxious and preparing to deave Mexico and return to different parts of the United States. Already the tide of "emigration" had reset, and the quarterimater at Brazow as beset by "travellers" to secure passage in government transports going to New Orleans.

AMERICAN FA'BIORT AND HOW IT WAS OBTAIND.
On attempting to recross the river to Clarksville, we found it impossible to do so without first securing a pass from the military commandant of the post. This forms tionary we bunt dup and found after considerable difficulty. By wading through neveral pools of mud, going up one street and down another and across two or three back, yards in moving from street. On Street to Bagdad, we found the building in which was located the gentleman of many posses. The building did not preent any particular show of harboring so much as even a military button, but rather app ared like a cross between an airy private ros donce and a lager beer saleen. We look et up, smelthen dewn, and, seeing no one near at hand, bolted into an apartment. The same was occupied by a lady, who met our searching, inquisitive gisness with a meaning smile, when in came a robust gentleman, io long gown and silpers, with plipe in mouth, who abruptly inquised what we wanted. We told him we were in search of the provest marked or commanding officer of the post. He then told us to so up stars, and we did so; but it was only after some additional search that we found the stairs, which were focated in a rather out-of-the-way part of the building.

At the top of the stairs we found a commanding officer of the post, and behind of the between the purpose of a desk, and behind of the between the purpose of a desk, and behind of the between the purpose of a desk, and behind of the between the purpose of a desk, and behind of the between the purpose of a desk, and behind of the between the purpose of a desk, and behind of the between the purpose of a desk, and behind of the first of the purpose of the post of the purpose of the purpose

AN IMPORTANT LETTIC.

HEADQUAINTAIN, WAST SUB-DISTRICT, TEXAS, J.

Colonel Thomas M. Jack, Assistant Adjutant General:—
Colonet—I have the honor to state, for the information of

directly bringing their own government in contact.

United States.

We have already, in the person of Mr. Querentes, a commissioner of government, who is resident at Monterey. I do not think that any commissioner sent by the general communing the department could be of any service in Mexico, as I presume Mr. Slidell has been using every effort in his power to affect the new government.

Governor Vidaurri will, I feel certain, further our interest in every way in his power, so long as he retains his immediate position.

mediate position.

General Mejia, the present commander here, promised me to do all in his power to aid us. I feel certain he entertains the kindest feelings for us all.

I may as well add here, that the people on this frontier, with the exception of the Vedaurri party, are all opposed to the imperial government, and all look to federal assistance. I am, Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JAS. E. SLAUGHTER, Brigadier General Commanding.

Lam, Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JAS. E. SLAUGHTER,
Brigadier General Commanding.

"ON TO BROWNSVILLE."

It now became a matter of serious consideration as to how we were to reach Brownsville. It was a regular occurrence for the stages, between Bagdad and Matamoros, to be robbed, and hence we did not deem it advisable to go up on the Mexican side. On the Texan side no stages were running. After considerable delay we succeeded in persuading a stage man to go up on the Texan side, and in consideration for his services we offered to pay him liberally, and subsequently did so. The distance from Clarksville to Brownsville is twenty-nine miles. The road lies close to the river and is most of the way through open country. Fears were at the time entertained from two sources; one that the stage would be robbed by prowling robels, and the other that it would be molested by thieves from the opposite side of the river. Thus the reader will see that travelling at this time and under such circumstances was in no wise a particularly desirable transaction.

We started and proceeded on our course. The road was the fin-st natural one we ever saw. The day was warm and the sun's rays sufficiently penetrating to make travelling absolutely oppressive.

On the way up we gazed long and steadily at the driver of the whicle in which we were travelling, and he was a wild, uncouth being; but nevertheless generous and exceedingly good natured. He spoke fair English, and was tolerably ready to enter into and carry on a conversation. He told us of the people of the State, and spoke on the state of the country generally. Among other things, he said that General Ree, of the rebel States army, who, before the war, was worth about \$30,000, was now able to say he poscessed \$400,000, safely deposited in the Bank of England. This amount he made during the war and principally by speculating in coston. The driver, in the course of the drive, became exceedingly confidential and flamly proposed to tell us where to find seventy-n

the driver, who said he himself hid it away.

While en route to Brownsville, we crossed the Palo Alto prairie and a portion of the field upon which General Taylor fought a historical battle. The scene of the engagement is now overgrown with bushes and presents anything but a cheerful aspect. The Palo Alto ranche is destroyed, and there is nothing in the neighborhood tending in the slightest degree to civilization.

On passing up the read we observed on the Mexican side of the river several plantations having corn in and do no well. On the line on which we travelled there was not one ranch being cultivated in ever so small a degree.

a) ng well. On the line on which we travelled there was not one ranch being cultivated in ever so small a degree.

BROWNSVILLE.

We reached Brownsville about nightfall. The city is in a very dispidated condition. Brownsville is to-day less By a third than it was six years ago, and lis population has dwinciled down to almost nothing at all. The old fam iles, who were recidents of the place before the war, and who were among the wealthy classes, have all gone off, and now their houses, unfurnished and cherriess, remain unoccupied. The present population of Brownsville is made up almost totally of French and Mexicans.

On entering Brownsville the first objects that meet the eye are neveral rows of thatched huts, occupied by native Mexicans. The men seem indolent, and saunter about without regard to the lapse of time or any evident desire to be interfered with by considerations of work or besiness, while their wives attend to their household duties in airy and abbreviated garments suited more to the character of the climate than to the dictates of modesty. Brownsville knows but one real street. On this is located the stores, many of them now closed and uneccupied, and the hotels, also closed. Restaurants and barber shops make up the main portion of the business establishments of the place.

Of the occupation of this place by General Brown's

command for General Brown issued the following order:—

GENERAL FIELD CEREID—NO. 2.

LIKADOUARTERS, UNITED STATES FORCES, 1
BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, June 5, 1865. 5

There having been a formal surrender made of all legalized armed organizations of the Confederate States, it is hereby ordered that all persons hereafter explured in arms, making war against the armies of the United States, within this district, will not be recognized as prisoners of war, but will be treated as common felons, and, until such time as the civil courts are again established and the civil law enforced, will be subject to trial by military commission.

The re-establishment of the civil government as soon as possible being of the utmost importance, it is hoped that all good men will unite in their efforts to restore peace and quiet, so that life and property may be protected from the acts of bod men; and that all peritoite, honest persons will unite for the purpose of harmonizing the differences which have heretofore existed. By order of

HTIGADER REAL REALTIONS WITH LIFE IMPREMALIENTS.

I. B. Rush, Lieutenant and A. A. G. C.

REBEL RELATIONS WITH THE IMPERIALISTS.

When this place was occupied by the United States forces, subsequent to its surrender after the decamping of General Staughter, who commanded on the immediate fromior, several important letters fell into our possession. Your correspondent succeeded in getting copies of the letters aforesaid, and now lays them before the readers of the Herald, not merely as a matter of information, but also for their careful perusal, criticism and consideration.

The first letter we will introduce is the following. It is from General Mejia, commanding imperial forces on the Rio Grande, to General Shaughter, in answer to a letter sent by the latter to the former:—

standpoint of view. It is not often that such a "rarity" is offered to the public eye:—

Head-carrier, West Sur-District, 725AS. }

Brownsyller, April 17, 1895.

Colon-1 frocas M. Jack, Assistant Adjutant General:—
GOLONE.—I have the bonor to inferm the Commanding General that I have just returned from a tour of inspection on the frontier line of this sub district.

The tour was made for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the country, because of various complaints constantly made to these headquarters, and with a view also to see if it was possible to supply the troops of fals command from the interior of Tezza.

I find throughout this district great depression in the minds of the people; I may even say hopelosaness. One great cause of complaint is that the impressments are constantly being made, and no money ever paid, or when paid it is worthless; that large numbers o members of the people of the people. Foremost smoog these men are those who are known as frontier county men, who, because they live across an imaginary line, have an immunity from all the sufferings incident to the war. They claim that they are necessary there to protect the women and children from "the tomahawk and scalping knife of the Indian," when it is known to the sutherities of the Confederale States, and of the State also, that not an Indian has troubled them for seven years, and, in some instances, for fifteen years. These men are all engaged in the ordinary vocations of life, doing business as merchants at various points (one, a major, is a merchant at Golind), having cotton, de. One party of forty, under a Major Hunter (who I reported from San Antonio in October last), has gone to Chi-huahus, driving beeves in contravention to orders of General Smith.

The Consecript law, under the present system, is a multity,

The combination of interested parties is so airong that nothing short of a revolution will break it up.

Here, on this frontier, we have a large number of mon attached to the Custom House, not one of whom, with the exception of Lieutenant Colonel Gray, have shouldered a musket or drawn a sabre during the war. A good many of them descried the country when Brownsville fell, and never returned until it was reoccupied. They are all receiving their atlaries in gold, and yet, until 1 arrived, the Revenue laws were a nullity. The Custom House guards get two dollars were a nullity. The Custom House guards get two dollars year day, and their duties are from seven A. M. until sunset. My sentries guard all the crossings to the river and prevent sanuging. It will be hard to convince the sentinel as he walks his lonely post, in the sun and in the rain, in the heat and in the cold, peorly clad and badly armed, that it is a just government which pays him eleven dollars per month (worth nothing) and rations, while it pays an inspector, skeping in his comfortable room, cocasionally sallying out to examine a hox, two dollars per day in specie, and pickings, which past experience convince them as Thusker about fits dollers per day.

Worth about two hundred thomasardinars. There is at least fifty thoused dollars visible. Two years ago one hundred dollars would have bought him out. His salary was one hundred dollars per month. I leave the commanding eneral to make the calculations.

This is one example. There are mony others.

Mr. Olimore, late cotton officer at Laredo, after having filled his capucious pockets, and finding Mexico not a very safe place for eriminals, renoved to New Orleans and took the oath. The list is too long to enumerate. I pressume they are all known at department headquarters.

The description of the hundred horses, and outrages were committed hardly excelled by Sherman's army.

THE "LAST DRIGH" LETTER.

The following is a copy of the last letter written by General Slaughter to Genoral Magruder, just previous to the surrender of Kirby Smith. It was the last flicker on the bank of the Rio Grande, of that glorious (?) confederacy which reared its unsemly proportions on the banks of the Potomac. In fact the Rio Grande was the last ditch, and hence this was the last ditch letter:—

Danks of the Folomac. In fact the Rio Grande was the last ditch, and hence this was the last ditch letter:—

Headquarkins, West Sun-Director, Texas, 1

Brownstlas, May 22, 1865.

Major General J. B. Magrupes, Commanding District, Ac.;—
General Herewith I send you a copy of an order and letter which will doubtless strick you with some surprise. In publishing them I am aware that I am assuming the responsibility of suspending a fundamental law as well as assuming an authority not pertaining to my office. But, General, we must recognize facts, We are without a legislative body competent to act, i.e., a quorum of the Confederate Congress. If we are to carry on the war we must create or obtain the means of authining the army. Money is the principal one of these. In my opinion it is the height of extravagance to purchase paper on which to principal one of these. In my opinion it is the height of extravagance to purchase paper on which to principal one of these. In my opinion it is the height of extravagance to purchase paper on which to principal one of these in the second of the confederate notes. There are three sourcess, "King Cotto." the price of which is note from an extravagance to purchase paper on which the principal that must profits, not near enough to repay the government for the loss of the men from the field in growing crops and those who are now engaged in hauling them. Another sources affered taxtion. This, in the present temper of the people, will be dangerous to try. Lastly, the tariff. My order explains itself.

Electher fears his fate too much,

ly order explains itself.

He either fears his fate too much,
Or his deserta are small,
Who fears to fight it to the touch.
And win or lose it all.

I remain. General, very respectfully your obed

JAS. E. SLAUGHTER, Brig. Gen. Commanding.
There are some who ray that General Kirby Smith
surrendered because he wanted to stop the flow of blood
and for other humans considerations. Now the truth of
the matter is, he held out until the very last moment for
the purpose of sending robel cotton into Mexico,
and then yielded because of the approaching pressure of
Yankee bayonets outside and the nearer power of discontent, lawlessness and anarchy within. The two
following letters tell plainly enough what was the feeling among the troops of Kirby Smith's army as soon as
the surrender of Lee and Johnston was made known to
them:—

the surrender of LCO and Johnston was made known to them:—

HEADQUARTERS WEST SUR DISTRICT, TEXAS, 
BROWNSTILLE, May 19, 1365.

Colonel C. L. PEYSON, Corpus Christi:
COLONEL: The Commanding General directs me to say that many of the troops of this frontier have been demoralized by the late news of disaster in the Cis-Mississippi Department, and have descried their colors.

He desires you to make such disposition of the small force under your command as will zerve to furnish the most aid to Capitain Patrick, in the accomplishment of his purpose. I am, Colonel, very respectfully, Ac. Ac.

L. G. AlDRICH, Ass't Adj't General.

HEADQUARTERS, WEST SUR DISTRICT, TEXAS, 

HEADQUARTERS, WEST SUR DISTRICT, TEXAS,

He desires you to make such disposition of the small force under your command as will serve to fruish the most aid to Captain Farick, in the accompliatment of his purpose. I am, Colond, were the accompliatment of his purpose. I am, Colond, were the accompliatment of his purpose. I am, Colond, were the accompliatment of his purpose. I am, Colond, were the accompliatment of his purpose. I am, Colond, were the accompliation of acco

bornes caught and sold, and the corn has well nigh given out because of a lack of abor to cultivate the soil. Those who had labor used it to raise cotton, because this was easily sold, found a ready market in Mexico and brought specie paymonts.

\*\*GREMONING THE STAT!\*\*

If there is any State in the Union that will be thorough by brought into submission to the laws of the United States it is the State of Texas. It will be almost entirely surrounded with Union garrisons, and its interior will be pierced by detachments from the several commanding semies in the Cata.

\*\*All the seminal probably Rio Grande City, have been occupied. In a short time Major General Merrit will be at San Antonio, and have under his command sufficient cavalry to annihilate the discontented and destroy the robbers of the highway.

\*\*A COVERNOMENT FALENOAD IN TEXAS.\*\*

It is proposed to build a railroad line, at government expense, from Brazos to Brownaville. This is thus proposed because Brazos is a better barbor for light draft vessels than would be the bocs of the Rio Grande. There is more water on he hasses bor death on the Rio and the residual line referred for it will soon after take into consideration the propriety of construction a railroad line from Brownaville to Houston, and from the same to Joulsians. Such lines are absolutely occessary for the welfare of the frontier. It is true they will cost a great deal; but if we have a war we will need them, and they in the end will save us time and money, and if we no not have a war the travel over the proposed roads would fully pay their cost in the course of a very few years. Establish a line of railroad from the Rio Grande; do away, also, with the stage ceach travel, and turn the now desert like Island of Brazos into a fourth to the Massispip and, under indicious management, the government would, in the end, make a very profubile to Brownsville to Brownsville to Brownsville to Brownsville to Brownsville to Houston is that there would be no means of procurs of the railroad fine from Bro

this respect, under the Yank'es régime, that even our enemies my we are the most anterprising people they ever asw, and that we carry our enterprise with us.

Water here is very scarce. One of the peculiarities of the place is the selling of water to drink. Water costs twenty-five cents per barrel, and is supplied to families by a "waterman," who, with hugely broad brimmed hat, and legs and thighs bare, rolls it up to the deor and thankfully rolls up his eyes as he rolls up the quarter and deposits it carefully away in his roll of currency.

YANKER EMEMBRION TO MEXICO.

I took the opportunity to converse with a great many Mexicans on this side of the river relative to Yankes emigration to Mexico. They all want the auxiliary force to come; and the imperialists fear it will come, and discuss the matter in serious tones. They do not like Northern papers, teeming with filtustering ideas and accounts for emigration societies forming for advontures in Mexico, circulated in their midst, societies by which the emigrant comes previded with a musket, bayonet, several rounds of ammunition, a spade and a copy of infantry or cawairy totics, instead of a hoc, a pruning hook, and a box of Bibles and several bundles of tracts from the religious societies of Philadelphia. The imperialists do not relish the idea of receiving such a "peculiar style" of "latterday emigrants." They are afraid the first game bagged will be "Maximilian."

At first the people both at Bagdad and Matamores were positively impolite to us Yankees. Now they are getting graviually more considerate, if not polite. It is interesting influence if we transplanted them to Mexican soil.

Stages are now going to commonce running regularly between here and Brasos, San Antonia and Rio Grande City. They will "drive" quite a profitable business, as there are many who want to travel back to the embrace of "home, sweet home," quite rapidly. Those who are returning from Mexico are doing so with light hearts. I heard one gentleman say a man deserved all the inconveninces

and Authorities and concernation of the possign of the second of the second of the possign of the control of the possign of the control of the possign of th on the line of the kilo drande. He made the trip from New Orleans in the captured steamer Heroine. General Forsyth, Chief of Staff, is not with him, but remains behind to "keep house," is Accessor's Division of the Twenty-fifth Army corps has been landed. One portion to Indiancia, and the rest to Brazos. General Jackson is himself at Brazos. Almost all the vessels that brought down the colored troops from Fort Monroe drew too much water to croise the bar at Brazos. Hence they had to remain at anchor outside while their freights were being lightered off. For several stays in lighters could be found. There were none at Brazos except a small steamer, styled the Hancock, and several schooners that had come from New Orleans and unloaded lumber. The Quartermaster, Major McEntee, did everything in ha power, but for a time made but little head way in accomplishing his purpose. At last he learned that there were several lighters at the Boca del Rio, tied up on the Mexican side. The lighters had been previously used in lightering the blockade runners, and now remained without employment because of the collapse of the rebel concern. Only after a very great deal of perseverance and persuasion did he succeed in prevailing upon two captains to bring their lighters into United States waters and charter them to the government. As soon as two were hired others offered their vessels also, and now the quartermaster is doing tolerably well in the lightering the blockade runners, and now remained without the property of the schooner of the religious property of the collapse of the religious property of the religious property of the propert

Will probably reach here in the course of two days. He is momentarily expected.

who drift along the way any that the price of goods will be greatly enhanced after the opening of the Texan porta. Just provious to the surrender of Kirby Smith the following named articles sold at Houston, by auction, for specie, at the rates specified:—

Star candies, 18-1. 0.70; gum arable, 173/c,; quinine, \$1.00 per on; epice, \$1.90 per 18.; letter paper \$1.30 per cam; envelopes, \$1.10 per M., 4. linch hand-saw files, \$1.30 per doz.; 65, do., \$1 per doz.; 6 do., \$1.25 per doz.; 7 do., \$1.85 per doz.; 100 beard files, \$1.20 per doz.; 65, do., \$1 per doz.; 6 do., \$1.25 per doz.; 7 do., \$1.85 per doz.; 100 beard files, \$1.20 per doz.; 8 per doz.; 3 per doz.; 8 per doz.; 8 per doz.; 100 beard files, \$1.20 per doz.; 8 per doz.; 8 per doz.; 8 per doz.; 100 beard files, \$1.20 per doz.; 8 per doz.; 9 per lo.; bear doz.; 9 per doz.; 9 per lo.; bear doz.; 9 per do

found some valuable works there, particularly a powder and a percussion cap manufactory.

\*\*REWS FROM THE INTERIOR.\*\*

The news which we get from the interior is interesting. A party of about fifteen meu broke into the State Treasury at Austin, and robbed it of about twenty thousand dollars in specie. As soon as the citizens of Austin were apprised of the robbers, they rallied and attempted to overtake the robbers, but were unsuccessful. One of the robbers was shot. It is reported that Austin is now being regularly patroled, night and day, by a citizen guard.

Many of General Shelby's men are returning to their homes in the western part of the State, and are reported to be behaving themselves in an orderly manner.

Not long ago Colonel Edward Clark, ex-Governor of the State of Toxas, fearing that he would be arrested by the United States authorities, left for Mexico. Soon after Governor Murrah left for the same destination. Other persons, known as prominent politicians, accompanied the Governor in his pilgrimage to the "troubled land."

\*\*UNION MERTING AT HOUSTON.\*\*

A well attended Union meeting was held at Housten about the 18th. The following resolutions were offered and passed:—

Resolved, That in the present circumstances in which the people of Texas are placed, and irrespective of past differences, we regard the resumption of our political and civil relations to the United States averament as the proper mode for restoration of peace, law, order and good government under the federal constitution and laws.

\*\*Resolved, That we regard it our duty as people desiring is promote the best interests and future prosperity of the State of Texas for our political relations, do aid in the recognization of our political relations, do aid in the recognization of our political relations, do aid in the recognization of our political relations, do aid in the recognization of our political relations, do aid in the recognization of our political relations, do aid in the recognization of our political relations, do aid in th

power the jurisdiction and laws of both the State and federal governments.

Resolved, That it would be in the highest degree satisfactory to the people of Texas if the United States authorities would order an election for civil State officers, to be held on the first Monday in August next, according to the laws is force in 180, in such manner and under such restrictions at they may deem necessary and proper, and so we respectfully request.

integrans deem necessary and proper, and so we respectfully request.

Resolved, That in order to re-establish requiar civil government for the State of Texas in unison with federal authority, and the state of Texas in unison with federal authority, and the state of the state officers by the people, under the constitution and laws in force in 1866, to be held at the usual time for such election in August next, unless a different time shall be directed therefor by the United States authorities, and we nominate for the office of Governor Hon. John Hancock, of Travis county.

Resolved, That the people throughout the State be invited to meet in their respective counties and take action on the matter embraced in the proceedings of this meeting.

ONELDREARIE COTON

was reported to be making its way to Galveston. Between three thousand and four thousand bales were reported to be in the place a short time since.

APARTY OF JATHAWKERS

attempted to rob the penitoniary, at Huntsville, but were thwarted in their designs by the clitzens of the place, who banded together to the number of several hundred and drove the jayhawkers off. The robbers were after the cloth manufactured by the criminals in confinoment.

are permitted to travel from Brazos to New Orleans on government transports; the fare is fifty dollars. Almost every transport takes away quite a number of citizen

GENERAL ORDERS—NO 6.

HEADQUARTERS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTHWEST, 18 Major General Wesley Merritt, United States Volunteers, having reported to the Major General commanding for duty, is hereby announced as Chief of Cavalry for the Military Division of the Southwest, and will be obeyed and respected socordingly. By command of Major General SUFFICE.

Major General SHERIDAM.

F. C. NEWHALL, Assistant Adjutant General.

New Infernal Machine.

EXCURSION UPON THE MONITOR NAUBUG TO THE THE TORPEDOES—A NUMBER OF DISTINGUISHED GENTLEMEN PRESENT, ETC.

GENTLEMEN PRESENT, ETC.

It may be supposed by some that the day for making experiments with torpedoes and submarine firing apparatus has gone by, and that those who devote themselves to such improvements in the United States simply throw away their energy and lose their time. But that this away their energy and lose their time. But that this would be an erroneous impression could easily be shown. It is an old axiom, "In time of peace prepare for war." It is an equally applicable rule, "In time of war prepare for peace," and in no better way could we lay the foundation of a solid and enduring peace than by being fully supplied with the best generals, the best navy, the best guns and the best of all the remaining paraphernals of war. And additional interest is at present attached to all new inventions in gunnery from the well known fact that the "Emperor of the French" has lately been giving considerable attention to the subject, and on the 15th and 16th of May last had some very interesting elucidations of the of May last had some very interesting elucidations of the science of submarine firing made under his direction. is high time that European nations began to wake up to the necessity of improvement in a science in which the Americans can outstrip the world. And it is no less important that America keep her eye on the gun and takes advantage of any invention that seems to promise good A series of very interesting experiments were made in

the vicinity of Governor's Island on Tuesday last, in which some very important facts were elucidated and some interesting conclusions arrived at. A delegation of naval officers—consisting of Rear Admiral Gregory, Commodore C. Ringold, Chief Engineer Wm. W. W. Wood, Capt John L. Worden and Chief Engineers Williamson and Hoys, accompanied by Captain Bythosea, Royal British Navy; Captain L. Maudet, commanding the French corvette Le Phiegéton; M. Kichkin, Engineer of the Imperial Ruschamber of Commerce of New York, and Mr. Van Ostrand, Mr. Donald McKay, the eminent shipbuilder, of Boston—and others took the steaming Rocket at the Fution street ferry wharf, and proceeded to the light Grandt Monitor Naubuc, lying in Buttermilk channed. After making the necessary preparations the commanding officer, Acting Master Dayton, United States Navy, of the Naubuc, gave the necessary orders, and the Monitor moved out into the bay to the south side of Governor's Island. At this point one of the percussion to pedoes invented by Chief Engineer Wm. W. W. Wood, and in use by the navy upon the James river and other from the bow of the Monitor. If sunk so the state of the Honitor. If sunk so the state of the Honitor. If sunk so the sund shape at the sund was ignited by the pulse sunying of an immensional state of the sund space of the contents of the contents of the sund space of the lower and newteen cond, is produced by the falling of a heavy ball from the upper end of the tube, inserted in the powder, upon a common supple, armed with a percussion cap. The ball is confined to its place and rests upon a small pin, which croases the tube transversely, and which is displaced, leaving the ball, or hammer, without support, by the pulling of the lanyard. The destructive agent carried a charge of sixty pounds of gunpowder. The torpede itself, when in use, is attached to a boom, which is made to silde out forward some twenty feet from the bow of the steamer, and from which it drops upon a given signal. After it has gone below to a sufficient depth the lanyard is pulled and the explosion takes place, as in the instance recorded. Of course, after once, depositing er planting the torpedo, the vessel glides backward and after from it as possible to seade pulliny of the su